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**THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP
WORK REGISTRANTS: 1987**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1971, the Food Stamp Program (FSP) has required certain participants, referred to as work registrants, to register for work activities. To strengthen the work requirements of the FSP, Congress, in the Food Security Act of 1985, required that all States implement mandatory employment and training (E&T) programs by April 1, 1987. Work registrants represent about 99 percent of the E&T population; volunteers represent the remaining 1 percent. Although States may exempt certain work registrants from mandatory participation in E&T programs, they must place a designated percentage of nonexempt work registrants in one or more of the E&T program components. Policymakers and others are interested in knowing the characteristics of work registrants in order to help States effectively target their E&T programs.

This report describes the characteristics of all FSP work registrants and compares them with those of nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants who are not required to register for work (hereafter referred to as non-work registrants) and to those work registrants required to participate in E&T programs (E&T mandatories). Information on the work registrant and the non-work registrant populations is based on the 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample. The information used to describe the E&T population is derived from a study by Abt Associates, Incorporated (AAI) (1988) on individuals required to participate in E&T programs. The highlights of the findings are described below.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK REGISTRANT POPULATION

Approximately 1.5 million work registrants resided in 1.2 million FSP households in the summer of 1987, representing approximately 8 percent of all FSP participants and 17 percent of all FSP households. Work registrants represent 19 percent of all nonelderly, adult FSP participants. Most FSP participants are exempt by law from work registration (approximately 90 percent were exempt in the summer of 1987), frequently because they are younger than the required age (49 percent) or are elderly or disabled (14 percent). Other individuals are exempt because they care for a child younger than age 6 or for an incapacitated adult (12 percent), or they meet the work requirements of other assistance programs (9 percent).

Work registrants have the following characteristics:

- Almost all (98 percent) work registrants are between the ages of 18 and 59, with an average age of 34. Work registrants are approximately evenly divided between males and females (49 percent and 51 percent, respectively). Almost half of the work registrant population is White, 32 percent is Black, and 11 percent is Hispanic.
- Households that contain at least one work registrant have an average household size of 3 persons and are certified for food stamps for about 8 months.

- While more than half of the households containing work registrants also contain children (56 percent), most of these (60 percent) do not contain children younger than age 6. Of the 40 percent of work registrant households with children younger than age 6, 38 percent are households with two adults present.
- Households that contain at least one work registrant receive an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$151.
- Almost one-third of the households that contain work registrants receive earned income, while less than one-quarter receive AFDC income. The average household monthly income from earnings is \$442, and the average AFDC benefit is \$291.
- Most work registrants live in two of the seven regions defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Southwest (25 percent) or the Southeast (24 percent), while a relatively small proportion lives in the Northeast (4 percent).

A COMPARISON OF WORK REGISTRANTS WITH NON-WORK REGISTRANTS

Compared to the 1.5 million work registrants, there were 5.5 million nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants not required to register for work (non-work registrants). Compared to the 1.2 million work registrant households, there are 5.7 million FSP households that did not contain a work registrant in the summer of 1987. Compared to non-work registrants, work registrants are more likely to be male and to be older. Compared to non-work registrant households, work registrant households are less likely to contain children or to be single-parent or single-person households. Furthermore, work registrant households are more likely to receive earnings and less likely to receive AFDC compared to households without work registrants. Specific comparisons include the following:

- The average age of work registrants (34 years) is slightly higher than the average age of non-work registrants (32 years).
- While approximately half of all work registrants are male and half are female, 74 percent of non-work registrants are female and only 26 percent are male.
- Households that contain work registrants have shorter certification periods than households without work registrants (8.2 months compared with 9.7 months).
- Since many single parents are exempt from work registration as caretakers of young children, only 14 percent of the households that contain work

registrants contain a single parent, compared with 43 percent of non-work registrant households.

- Work registrant households have larger average benefits than non-work registrant households (\$151 compared with \$113).
- A higher percentage of work registrant households receive earnings (31 percent) than non-work registrant households (18 percent).
- Fewer work registrant households (24 percent) than non-work registrant households (44 percent) receive AFDC. In addition, the average amount of the AFDC benefit is smaller for work registrant households (\$291) than for non-work registrant households (\$379).
- Work registrant households are less likely than non-work registrant households to receive SSI (8 percent compared with 24 percent) or Social Security (10 percent compared with 23 percent).

A COMPARISON OF WORK REGISTRANTS WITH E&T MANDATORIES

States have some discretion in deciding which work registrants are required to participate in E&T and which are exempt from the program. States can exempt FSP participants from E&T programs if (1) they live in an area which lacks job opportunities or which has a very low number of work registrants, (2) they have been participating in the FSP for less than 30 days, or (3) they face barriers to participation such as a lack of transportation or a need for child care. In general, E&T mandatories are representative of all work registrants, although they differ in some ways:

- Work registrants are similar to E&T mandatories in terms of age, gender, the proportion of households headed by single females, and the proportion of households that contain only one E&T mandatory or work registrant in the household.
- Work registrants differ from E&T mandatories in that they are less likely to live alone, more likely to live in households that contain children, and less likely to receive General Assistance than are E&T mandatories.

I. INTRODUCTION

Work registrants, a subgroup of the Food Stamp Program (FSP) participant population, are required to register for work activities when they apply for food stamps, and every 12 months thereafter, as a condition of their FSP eligibility. Through legislation and regulations, the federal government defines which FSP participants must meet this work requirement. If a work registrant refuses to register for work or fails to comply with employment requirements, he or she is ineligible to receive food stamps for two months. If the head of an FSP household fails to comply with work registration requirements, his or her entire household can be denied food stamps for up to two months.

To strengthen the work requirements of the FSP, Congress, in the Food Security Act of 1985, required that every State implement an employment and training (E&T) program. The Food Security Act did not alter the work registration requirements of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended), but replaced the former job search provisions with mandatory E&T programs. The primary purpose of the E&T programs is to help participants gain the skills and experience necessary to increase their ability to obtain regular employment. The Act gave States flexibility in designing their E&T programs. For example, with the approval of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), States may exempt certain work registrants from mandatory E&T participation for a variety of reasons and they have the flexibility to choose the employment and training components they believe will be most effective. However, the Act does require States to place a designated percentage (determined by the Secretary of Agriculture) of nonexempt work registrants in an E&T activity.

Information on the characteristics of work registrants and how they differ from the characteristics of nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants who are not required to register for work (hereinafter referred to as non-work registrants),¹ can help the States effectively target their E&T programs. This report describes the characteristics of FSP work registrants and compares them with the characteristics of non-work registrants and with the subgroup of work registrant who are required to participate in E&T programs (E&T mandatories). The remainder of this chapter defines FSP work registration requirements and describes the data sources used in this report. Chapter II discusses the size of the work registrant population and its demographic and economic characteristics, and compares them to the non-work registrant FSP population. Finally, Chapter III compares work registrants with E&T mandatories.

A. FOOD STAMP PROGRAM WORK REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Currently, all able-bodied food stamp participants ages 18 to 59, who are not working or who are not otherwise exempt, are required to register for work and accept an offer of suitable employment as a condition of their FSP eligibility. Individuals age 16 or 17 who are heads of households, or are not in school or a training program at least half-time, are also required to register for work. Certain individuals are exempt from work registration by statute, including:

- Those who care for a dependent child younger than age 6 or for an incapacitated person

¹The group referred to here as non-work registrants are nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants who are not required to register to work and they represent 30 percent of all FSP participants.

- Those subject to and complying with work programs under Title IV of the Social Security Act and persons receiving unemployment insurance²
- Those who work at least 30 hours per week or earn the minimum-wage equivalent on a weekly basis
- Students enrolled at least half-time in any recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Those who participate in a drug or alcohol addiction treatment and rehabilitation program on a regular basis

While FSP participants may fall into one or more of the exemption categories listed above, they are only included in the category of the first exemption they meet.

In the summer of 1987, approximately 90 percent of FSP participants were exempt from work registration for one or more reasons, frequently because they were younger than the minimum age (49 percent) or were elderly or disabled (14 percent) (see Table 1). Adult FSP participants are most frequently exempt from work registration because they are caretakers of a child younger than age 6 or an incapacitated adult (12 percent), or because they meet the work requirements of another assistance program (9 percent). About 4 percent are exempt because they are employed at least 30 hours per week.

The categories of exemptions from the work registration requirements have changed somewhat since work requirements were first imposed in 1971 (P.L. 91-671). The initial work registration requirement covered all able-bodied FSP participants ages 18 to 65, except for those caring for dependent children younger than age 18 or for incapacitated adults, students, and those

²This exemption category includes those who meet work-related requirements for receiving benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs. The AFDC program registers most recipients for its Work Incentive (WIN) program, now known as Job Opportunities and Basis Skills (JOBS), and the UI program requires that recipients conduct job search activities in order to obtain benefits. Hence, most AFDC and UI recipients are exempt from food stamp work registration and from the new E&T programs.

working at least 30 hours per week. In 1977, legislation changed the age group for work registration to persons ages 18 to 59, and limited the dependent-care exemption to persons with children younger than age 12 (P.L. 95-113). These exemptions which were in place until legislation in 1983 (P.L. 98-204), implemented in November 1984, further reduced the age for the dependent-care exemption to children younger than age 6. The 1983 legislation also eliminated the exemption for caretakers of children younger than age 18 if another household member was either working or registered for work. Finally, the most recent change, under the 1985 Food Security Act (P.L. 99-198), implemented in December 1986, required FSP participants ages 16 or 17 to register for work if they are heads of households and not exempt for any other reasons.

The legislative changes passed since the 1977 Act generally have restricted the exemption categories, thus increasing the proportion of FSP participants required to register for work. The proportion of nonelderly, adult FSP participants required to register for work increased every year between August 1983 (15 percent) and the summer of 1986 (20 percent), but declined slightly in 1987 (see Table 2).³ The increase in work registrants from 1983 to 1986 is due largely to the reduction in exemptions for caretakers of children over the period (from 34 percent to 28 percent).

The only exception to the overall growth in the proportion of FSP participants required to register for work is the large drop between August 1982 and August 1983 (from 24 percent to 15 percent). This decrease is due to the unusually high percentage of FSP participants registered for work in August 1982, which resulted from a short-term reduction in funding for the major Aid to Dependent Families with Children (AFDC) work program (WIN). Due to this

³There was a slight decline in the proportion of work registrants (1.2 percentage points) between the summer of 1986 and the summer of 1987 that is not statistically significant. See Table 3 for the work registration status of all FSP participants and households.

decrease in funding in August 1982, only 7 percent of FSP participants were exempt from work registration because they were registered for work under another work program. When the WIN funding was restored in late 1982 and in 1983, those who were exempt because they were registered under another work program increased to 21 percent; at the same time, the proportion of FSP participants required to register for work declined to 15 percent.

B. DATA SOURCES

Information on work registrants and non-work registrants in this report is based on a sample of food stamp case records obtained from the Integrated Quality Control System (IQCS). The IQCS is a system of ongoing case-record reviews designed to measure payment error rates in the Food Stamp, AFDC, and Medicaid programs. The sample of food stamp case records drawn from the IQCS, referred to as the Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample, represents the average monthly food stamp caseload subject to quality control review for July and August of 1987 for the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands. (See Spencer, 1988, for a detailed description of the Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control data base). The IQCS sample is also used to prepare an annual report on the characteristics of food stamp households (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1989).⁴ The sample of case records drawn from earlier years of the IQCS (1982-1986), which is included in some of the tables in this report, was created in a manner similar to the 1987 sample, with the exception that for 1982 and 1983 the sample represents case data for August rather than for July and August.

representative sample of approximately 13,000 individuals required to participate in E&T programs. Caution should be used when comparing data in the E&T survey with the IQCS sample case records, since the data sets were collected for different purposes and may not be consistent. The E&T survey data were collected to serve as a baseline from which the effects of participation in the E&T programs could be measured, whereas the IQCS data are actual case records from administrative data provided by States. Furthermore, the IQCS contains monthly data, while the E&T survey contains annual data. It should be noted that, while the AAI report compares E&T mandatories with work registrants and FSP participants using data from the 1986 IQCS sample, we updated that information to 1987, so that it is consistent with the 1987 IQCS tables presented in this report.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK REGISTRANT AND NON-WORK REGISTRANT POPULATIONS

This chapter discusses the demographic and economic characteristics of work registrants and compares them with the characteristics of nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants (FSP participants ages 18 to 59 who are not disabled) who are not required to register for work (referred to as non-work registrants). In addition, comparisons are made between households containing at least one work registrant and households containing no work registrants.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Individual Characteristics

Most work registrants (98 percent) are between ages 18 and 59, with an average age of 34 (see Table 4). Very few work registrants are younger than 18 or older than 59, because most persons in those age groups are exempt from work registration requirements. Work registrants, however, tend to be older than non-work registrants. For example, 22 percent of work registrants are between the ages of 18 and 24 compared to 25 percent of non-work registrants.

Whereas approximately half of all work registrants are female (49 percent), almost three-quarters (74 percent) of the non-work registrants are female. The lower proportion of females among work registrants compared to non-work registrants reflects two specific exemptions. First, the child-care provision exempts the caretakers of children younger than age 6 from work registration, and thus exempts a group that is likely to consist primarily of females. Second, the exemption for persons registered for work under another assistance program lowers the number of female work registrants, since many women receive AFDC and participate in its work program.

Almost half (49 percent) of the work registrant population is White, 32 percent is Black, and 11 percent is Hispanic. Similarly, 46 percent of the non-work registrant population is White, 35 percent is Black and 13 percent is Hispanic. Approximately one-fifth of all work registrants did not complete high school, compared to 16 percent of non-work registrants.

2. Household Characteristics

Households that contain at least one work registrant have an average household size of 3 persons (see Table 5). Such households receive an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$151 and are certified for food stamps for an average period of 8 months. More than half of all work registrant households contain children (56 percent), but 60 percent of those households with children do not contain any children younger than age 6 (see Table 6), reflecting the child-care work registration exemption. Single-parent households account only for 14 percent of all work registrant households and multiple-adult households with children comprise almost 42 percent of the work registrant households (see Table 7).⁵ Approximately 29 percent of work registrants live in single-person households.

The composition and characteristics of households that contain one or more work registrants differ from those of households which do not contain work registrants (non-work registrant households). For example, on average, both household size and household food stamp benefits among work registrant households are larger than the household size and benefits among non-work registrant households (see Table 5). The larger household size among work registrant households (3.0 persons compared with an average of 2.7 persons for non-work registrant

⁵The QC data do not permit drawing a distinction between two-parent households and other multiple-adult households with children. Multiple-adult households with children may be two-parent households or households that contain more than one adult (such as brother and sister, grandmother and mother, cousins, etc.).

households) may be at least partially responsible for the higher food stamp benefit (\$151, compared with \$113). On average, work registrant households tend to have shorter certification periods (8.2 months) than non-work registrant households (9.7 months). A smaller proportion of work registrant households than non-work registrant households contain children (56 percent compared with 62 percent) or live in single-person households (29 percent compared with 33 percent).

Finally, a smaller proportion of work registrant households are single-parent households (14 percent compared with 43 percent). This finding is due largely to two specific exemptions from work registration. First, if the only parent in the household is exempt on the basis of the child-care provision, the household is not likely to contain a second adult who could be a potential work registrant, as is possible in multiple-adult households. Second, many single-parent families receive AFDC and are exempt on the basis of the Title IV registration status.

Work registrant households differ from non-work registrant households in terms of their child-care responsibilities, which is expected, given the exemption from work registration for persons who care for children younger than age 6 (see Table 6). Of the work registrant households with children, 40 percent contain children younger than age 6, compared with 64 percent of non-work registrant households with children. Among single-parent households, the difference is greater: only 2 percent of all work registrant households consist of a single parent with children younger than 6,⁶ while 43 percent of households without work registrants fall into this category. Furthermore, the percentage of multiple-adult households with children is larger among work registrant households than among non-work registrant households. Such households comprise only 17 percent of non-work registrant households, but account for 42 percent of work

⁶Although these households are generally exempt, a small number may volunteer to register for work.

registrant households. This complements the finding that work registrants are less likely to be single parents; they instead tend to live in multiple-adult households that contain children.

B. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Almost one-third of work registrant households receive earned income from part-time employment, while less than one-quarter of work registrant households receive AFDC (see Table 8). The average monthly income from earnings for work registrant households is \$442 and the average AFDC benefit is \$291. Other sources of income for work registrant households include General Assistance (17 percent), Supplemental Security Income (8 percent), and Social Security (10 percent).

The amounts and types of income received by work registrant households differ from those received by non-work registrant households. Overall, work registrant households have a lower average monthly gross income than non-work registrant households (\$424 compared with \$458) (see Table 8). The percentage of work registrant households with earnings (31 percent) is higher than for non-work registrant households (18 percent). However, those work registrant households with earnings tend to earn less on average (\$442 per month) than non-work registrant households with earnings (\$523 per month). The lower earnings among work registrant households is probably due to the fact that employed work registrants are more likely to work part-time than are employed non-work registrants. (FSP participants are exempt from work registration if they work 30 hours per week or more.)

As would be expected, fewer work registrant households (24 percent) receive AFDC than non-work registrant households (44 percent), due to the exemption for Title IV work programs. Furthermore, the average amount of the AFDC benefit is smaller for work registrant households (\$291) than non-work registrant households (\$379). While the reason for this difference is not

clear, it should be noted that those work registrant households that receive AFDC may not be representative of the larger group of AFDC recipients since most FSP households that receive AFDC are exempt from work registration. In addition, work registrant households are less likely than non-work registrant households to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (8 percent compared with 24 percent) or Social Security (10 percent compared with 23 percent). This finding reflects the exemptions from work registration for households with elderly and disabled persons, which are groups targeted by SSI and Social Security. Among FSP households that receive AFDC income, 38 percent contain a member who is registered for work under another assistance program (not the FSP), 10 percent contain a member registered for work under the FSP, and 52 percent do not contain persons registered for work under any assistance program (see Table 9).

C. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Work registrants are unevenly distributed across the seven USDA regions listed in Table 10. (See Appendix A for a description of the seven regions). The largest group of work registrants lives in the Southwest (25 percent) or the Southeast (24 percent), and the smallest group of work registrants lives in the Northeast (4 percent). The largest group of non-work registrants, however, lives in the midwest (25 percent) and the smallest group lives in the Mountain Plains (6 percent).

Work registrants also differ by region in terms of age, gender, and race/ethnicity (see Table 11). For example, in the Midwest, just 40 percent of work registrants are female, compared with two-thirds of work registrants in the Northeast. In the Mid-Atlantic and Mountain Plains regions, only approximately one-third of work registrants are non-White, compared with two-thirds in the Southwest. Asians account for almost 9 percent of the work registrants in the Western region,

but less than one percent in all other regions except the Mountain Plains (where Asians comprise 2 percent of work registrants). Hispanics are a large group in the Northeast and Southwest (28 percent and 26 percent, respectively). The type of household in which work registrants live varies by region as well (see Table 12). Most work registrant households in the Southwest contain children (71 percent), but in the Northeast only 29 percent contain children. The average FSP benefit amount for work registrant households is largest in the Midwest (\$184) and smallest in the Southeast (\$96).

The percentages of work registrant households that receive earned income, AFDC, and General Assistance (GA) also show substantial variations across regions (see Table 12). Generally, those regions in which relatively few work registrant households report earned or AFDC income contain larger proportions of work registrants who receive GA. For example, in the Southeast, 35 and 20 percent of work registrants receive earned income and AFDC, respectively, but only 3 percent receive GA. In the Northeast, however, 47 percent of work registrants receive GA, while only 14 percent have earnings, and 8 percent receive AFDC income. Some regional differences in the work registrant population may be explained by broader regional differences in the total population of FSP participants and by State-level variations in other assistance programs, such as AFDC and GA.

Finally, the regional distributions of work registrants and nonelderly, nondisabled adults not required to register for work also vary. Regions which contain relatively small proportions of work registrants do not always contain similarly small proportions of non-work registrants. For example, the Northeast contains only 4 percent of the nation's work registrants, but 14 percent of non-work registrants. In contrast, 12 percent of non-work registrants live in the Southwest, but 25 percent of work registrants live in that region (see Table 10).

D. SUMMARY

Approximately 90 percent of all FSP participants are exempt from work registration. Of the 1.5 million FSP participants who registered for work in the summer of 1987, approximately half were male and half were female, half were White, and the average age was 34 years. These work registrants lived in households with an average size of 3 persons and received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$151. Proportionately more of these work registrants live in two of the seven USDA regions of the country, the Southwest and the Southeast.

Compared to non-work registrants, work registrants are more likely to be male and to be older. Compared to non-work registrant households, work registrant households are less likely to contain children or to be single-parent or single-person households. Furthermore, work registrant households are more likely to receive earnings and less likely to receive AFDC than households without work registrants.

III. COMPARISON OF WORK REGISTRANTS WITH E&T MANDATORIES

Congress established food stamp employment and training (E&T) programs in the Food Security Act of 1985, which required that States design and implement mandatory E&T programs for nonexempt, able-bodied food stamp participants and volunteers by April 1, 1987. While able-bodied FSP participants have been required since 1971 to register for work and actively seek employment as a condition of receiving benefits, the E&T legislation strengthens these work requirements and replaces the former food stamp job search program as the employment and training activity for the FSP.

States have some discretion in deciding which work registrants are E&T mandatory participants (work registrants not exempted from E&T participation) and which are exempt from the E&T program. States can exempt FSP participants from work registration if (1) they live in an area which lacks job opportunities or which has a very low number of work registrants, (2) they have been participating in the FSP for less than 30 days, or (3) they face barriers to participation such as a lack of transportation or a need for child care. Thus, the E&T-mandatory population is comprised of a subset of the work registrant population.⁷

Since E&T mandatories are a subset of the work registrant population and the E&T program is now the major work-related activity of the FSP, it is useful to analyze preliminary data on E&T mandatories to determine how the discretion given to States influences the type of work registrants required to participate in E&T programs. We can investigate States' selection of work registrants for E&T by examining how the work registrant population differs from the

⁷In fiscal year 1988, volunteers represented less than one percent of all E&T participants (AAI, 1988).

E&T-mandatory population. Thus, in this chapter, we describe the population required to participate in the E&T program⁸ and assess the degree to which these E&T mandatories are representative of all work registrants.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The demographic characteristics of E&T mandatories for fiscal year 1988 and for work registrants in the summer of 1987 are displayed in Table 13. The age distribution of E&T mandatories is similar to that of work registrants, although E&T mandatories consist of a slightly higher proportion of young adults (ages 22 to 40). The gender distribution of E&T mandatories is also similar to that of work registrants (both consist of about half females and half males). While approximately 53 percent of E&T mandatories is Black and about 39 percent is White, a larger proportion of work registrants is White (49 percent). Similar to work registrants, the largest proportion of E&T mandatories did not complete their high school education.

The household compositions of E&T mandatories and work registrants are displayed in Table 14. Over half of all E&T-mandatory households are single-person households, while less than one-third of the work registrant households are single-person households. Only 9 percent of E&T-mandatory households are headed by single females, compared with 13 percent of the work registrant households. In addition, only one-fifth of E&T-mandatory households contain children, compared with a much larger proportion of work registrant households. Similar to work registrants, the majority of E&T-mandatory households contain only one person who is required

⁸Our analysis of E&T mandatories is based on the findings of a study conducted by AAI (1988) and is based on a nationally representative sample of approximately 13,000 individuals required to participate in the E&T program. The data provided for the E&T program are based on a sample of individuals who are eligible and are required to participate in E&T, rather than individuals who actually participated.

to participate in the E&T program. However, a substantial proportion of each group contain two persons who are required to participate in the E&T program or to register for work.

B. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The income sources of E&T-mandatory and work registrant households are displayed in Table 15. In the summer of 1987, about one-fifth of all E&T mandatory households earned wage income in the previous month, compared with one-third of all work registrant households. The average monthly income among E&T mandatory households is substantially lower than the average monthly income among work registrant households (\$287 compared with \$424). This difference reflects the large percentage of E&T households that are single-person households with fewer sources of income. E&T-mandatory households are more likely than work registrant households to receive GA, and less likely to receive AFDC. About 41 percent of all E&T households receive GA benefits, and only 6 percent receive AFDC.

C. SUMMARY

In conclusion, E&T mandatories are representative of work registrants in many ways, yet they differ significantly in other ways. Specifically, E&T mandatories are representative of the work registrant population in terms of age, gender, educational background, the proportion of households headed by single females, and the proportion of households that contain one member who is required to fulfill a work requirement. On the other hand, E&T mandatories differ from the work registrant population in terms of ethnicity, household size, the proportion of households with children, and sources of household income. That is, compared with work registrants, E&T mandatories are more likely to be non-White, to live in single-person households, and to receive GA, and are less likely to live in households with children and to have earned income in the

previous month. The differences between work registrants and E&T mandatories reflect, in part, States' decisions about who to serve.

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- Spencer, Carrie. "Technical Description of the Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control Data Base." Washington, DC: Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., November 15, 1988.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation. Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Summer 1987. Alexandria, VA: Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1989.

T A B L E S

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF FSP PARTICIPANTS BY WORK REGISTRATION STATUS:
SUMMER 1987

Work Registration Status	Percent of Participants
Required to Register for Work	7.8%
Exempt from Work Registration:	90.2
Under required age ^a	48.7
Disabled or elderly	13.8
Caretaker of child or incapacitated adult ^b	11.5
Registered for work under another assistance program ^c	9.3
Employed full-time ^d	3.9
Student ^e	2.2
Recipient of unemployment insurance	0.5
Participant in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program	0.5
Unknown	2.0
Total	100.0%
Number of FSP Participants (thousands)	18,748

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

NOTE: FSP participants can fall into one or more of the exemption categories, but they are only counted in the category of the first exemption they meet.

^aIncludes persons younger than age 18, except those age 16 or 17 who are heads of households or who are not attending school or enrolled in an employment and training program at least half-time.

^bIncludes the caretakers of children younger than age 6.

^cIncludes any work requirement under Title IV of the Social Security Act, such as WIN registration under the AFDC program.

^dEmployed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours.

^eEnrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF NONELDERLY ADULT FSP PARTICIPANTS
BY WORK REGISTRATION STATUS:
1982-1987

Work Registration Status	August 1982	August 1983	Summer 1984	Summer 1985	Summer 1986	Summer 1987
Required to Register for Work	24.2%	14.9%	16.7%	18.7%	20.1%	18.9%
Exempt from Work Registration:	73.2	79.2	76.7	77.2	75.5	77.4
Caretaker of child or incapacitated adult^a	41.6	34.0	33.7	29.8	27.9	28.0
Registered for work under another assistance program^b	6.8	20.5	18.4	19.9	21.5	21.9
Disabled	12.4	11.7	12.7	14.0	12.5	14.1
Employed full-time^c	8.2	7.6	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.7
Student^d	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
Recipient of unemployment insurance	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3
Participant in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program	0.3	0.4	.5	.3	0.5	0.6
Unknown	<u>2.6</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total^e	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Nonelderly Adult FSP Participants (thousands)	7,969	8,823	8,239	7,901	7,894	7,543

SOURCE: 1982-1987 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

NOTE: Nonelderly adult FSP participants are those recipients ages 18 to 59.

^a1982-1984 values include the caretakers of children younger than age 12 and the caretakers of children younger than 18 where another able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempt due to employment. Subsequent years (1985-1987) include the caretakers of children younger than 6.

^bIncludes any work requirement under Title IV of the Social Security Act, such as WIN registration under the AFDC program.

^cEmployed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours.

^dEnrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

^ePercent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF FSP PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS,
BY WORK REGISTRATION STATUS:
1982-1987

	August 1982 (thousands)	August 1983 (thousands)	Summer 1984 (thousands)	Summer 1985 (thousands)	Summer 1986 (thousands)	Summer 1987 (thousands)
Households						
FSP households	7,487	7,691	7,296	7,121	7,101	6,881
FSP households with one or more work registrants	1,810	1,124	1,147	1,241	1,318	1,185
Percent of total FSP households with one or more registrants	24.2%	14.6%	15.7%	17.4%	18.6%	17.2%
Participants						
FSP participants	20,706	21,344	20,172	19,039	19,385	18,748
Required to register	2,131	1,339	1,402	1,490	1,611	1,457
Unknown work registration status	226	422	943	440	424	378
Percent of total FSP participants required to register	10.3%	6.3%	6.9%	7.8%	8.3%	7.8%

SOURCE: 1982-1987 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK REGISTRANTS, NON-WORK REGISTRANTS, AND
ALL FSP PARTICIPANTS BY AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY:
SUMMER 1987

	Work Registrants	Non-Work Registrants ^a	All FSP Participants
Age			
0-15	0.2%	—	47.1%
16-17	1.0	—	4.1
18-24	22.2	24.5%	9.3
25-29	16.8	23.0	8.4
30-39	22.2	23.0	8.4
40-49	18.1	13.1	5.9
50-59	13.0	8.3	4.6
60+	0.8	—	8.4
Unknown	—	—	0.2
Total ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Age (years)	34.4	32.2	23.4
Gender			
Female	51.1	74.3	59.4
Male	48.8	25.6	40.4
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	48.5	45.7	42.2
Black, non-Hispanic	32.2	35.2	35.8
Hispanic	11.0	12.9	14.2
Asian	1.3	3.0	2.9
Native American	2.9	1.1	1.4
Unknown	4.1	2.0	3.5
Total ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education			
0-11 years	20.1	15.8	38.3
12 years	16.3	17.4	7.3
12+ years	2.7	3.7	1.4
Unknown ^c	60.9	63.2	53.0
Total ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons (000s)	1,457	5,543	18,748

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aThis column includes nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants not required to register for work.

^bPercent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

^cYears of education were not reported.

— No persons in this category.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK REGISTRANT,
NON-WORK REGISTRANT, AND ALL FSP HOUSEHOLDS:
SUMMER 1987

	Work Registrant Households	Non-Work Registrant Households ^a	All FSP Households
Average Household Size	3.0	2.7	2.7
Average Household FSP Benefit	\$151	\$113	\$120
Average Certification Length (months)	8.2	9.7	9.4
Households with Elderly ^b			
Number (thousands)	91	1,317	1,408
Percent	7.7%	23.1%	20.5%
Households with Disabled			
Number (thousands)	63	514	577
Percent	5.4%	9.0%	8.4%
Households with Children ^c			
Number (thousands)	661	3,547	4,208
Percent	55.8%	62.3%	61.2%
Single-Parent Households ^d			
Number (thousands)	164	2,468	2,632
Percent	13.8%	43.3%	38.3%
Total Households			
Number (thousands)	1,185	5,696	6,881
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aThis column consists of all FSP households in which no member is registered for work.

^bHouseholds that contain at least one member age 60 or older.

^cHouseholds that contain at least one member age 17 or younger.

^dHouseholds that contain only one member age 18 or older and at least one member age 17 or younger.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF WORK REGISTRANT AND NON-WORK REGISTRANT HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, AGE OF CHILDREN, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN:
SUMMER 1987

	Work Registrant Households with Children				Non-Work Registrant Households with Children ^a			
	Single Parent ^b	Multiple Adults ^c	Other ^d	Total	Single Parent ^b	Multiple Adults ^c	Other ^d	Total
Percent of All FSP Households with Children ^e								
Younger than 6	0.9	16.4	0.0	17.3	21.5	6.7	0.9	29.1
6-17	22.6	36.9	0.1	59.6	25.9	8.7	0.7	35.3
More than one category	1.2	21.4	0.1	22.8	21.7	12.1	1.0	34.8
Unknown ^e	0.1	0.2	0.0	<u>0.4</u>	0.5	0.3	0.0	<u>0.7</u>
Total	24.8	75.0	0.3	100.0	69.6	27.8	2.6	100.0
Average Number of Children	1.9	2.4	n.a.	2.2	2.1	2.7	n.a.	2.3
Number of Households (thousands)	164	495	2	661	2,468	987	92	3,547

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aThese columns consist of all FSP households with children in which no member is registered for work.

^bThis column consists of households that contain only one member age 18 or older and at least one member age 17 or younger.

^cThis column consists of households that contain two or more members age 18 or older and at least one child age 17 or younger.

^dOther includes households that do not contain persons age 18 older.

^eUnknown includes households in which the age of one or more children is unknown.

TABLE 7
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION OF WORK REGISTRANT,
NON-WORK REGISTRANT, AND ALL FSP HOUSEHOLDS:
SUMMER 1987

Household Type	Work Registrant Households	Non-Work Registrant Households ^a	All FSP Households
Single-Parent Households with Children ^b	13.6%	43.0%	38.0%
Headed by female	12.8	42.1	37.1
Headed by male	0.8	0.9	0.9
Multiple-Adult Households with Children ^c	41.8	17.3	21.5
Single-Person Households ^d	28.6	32.7	32.0
Male	17.6	11.3	12.4
Female	11.0	21.4	19.6
Multiple-Adult Households without Children ^e	15.6	5.0	6.9
Unknown ^f	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Households (thousands)	1,185	5,696	6,881

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aThis column consists of all FSP households in which no member is registered for work.

^bHouseholds that contain one member age 18 or older, and at least one child age 17 or younger. Excludes households for which the sex of the adult is unknown.

^cHouseholds that contain two or more members age 18 or older, and at least one child age 17 or younger.

^dHouseholds that contain only one member.

^eHouseholds that contain two or more members age 18 or older, and no children age 17 or younger.

^fUnknown includes single-person households in which the sex of the person is unknown, single-adult households where sex of the adult is unknown, and households with no members age 18 or older.

TABLE 8
INCOME SOURCES OF WORK REGISTRANT,
NON-WORK REGISTRANT, AND ALL FSP HOUSEHOLDS:
SUMMER 1987

	Work Registrant Households	Non-Work Registrant Households ^a	All FSP Households
Households with:			
Earnings	366	1,023	1,389
Average earnings	\$442	\$523	\$502
Percent of households	30.9	18.0	20.2
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	283	2,523	2,806
Average AFDC	\$291	\$379	\$370
Percent of households	23.9	44.3	40.8
General Assistance (GA)	195	649	844
Average GA	\$196	\$201	\$200
Percent of households	16.5	11.4	12.3
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	95	1,336	1,431
Average SSI	\$323	\$235	\$241
Percent of households	8.0	23.5	20.8
Social Security (SS)	121	1,288	1,409
Average SS	\$376	\$331	\$335
Percent of households	10.2	22.6	20.5
Unemployment Income (UI)	23	97	120
Average UI	\$370	\$322	\$331
Percent of households	1.9	1.7	1.7
Gross Income	969	5,502	6,470
Average gross income	\$424	\$458	\$453
Percent of households	81.7	96.6	94.0
Number of Households (thousands) ^b	1,185	5,696	6,881

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

NOTES: Numbers of households receiving different sources of income are expressed in thousands. Average amounts of income sources are calculated as the average amount received among households with income from the specified income source.

^aThis column consists of all FSP households in which no member is registered for work.

^bThe sum of individual income sources does not add to totals because households can receive income from more than one source.

TABLE 9
DISTRIBUTION OF FSP HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVE AFDC INCOME,
BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD AND WORK REGISTRATION STATUS:
SUMMER 1987

	Age of Youngest Child Among FSP Households Receiving AFDC Income				Total
	Under 6	6-11	12-17	Unknown ^a	
Households Containing Persons Registered for Work Under Other Assistance Programs But Not the FSP	14.7%	14.6%	7.8%	0.6%	37.7%
FSP Work Registrant Households ^b	4.4%	3.3%	2.1%	0.3%	10.1%
Households Not Containing Work Registrants	43.6%	5.1%	2.6%	0.9%	<u>52.2%</u>
Total	62.7%	23.0%	12.5%	1.8%	100.0%
Total Number FSP Households Receiving AFDC (thousands)	1,760	644	349	52	2,806

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aThis column consists of households for which the age of the youngest child is unknown or no children are present.

^bFSP work registrant households may also include households that contain one or more members who are registered under other programs if at least one member is FSP work-registered.

TABLE 10
DISTRIBUTION OF FSP WORK REGISTRANTS, NON-WORK REGISTRANTS,
AND ALL FSP PARTICIPANTS BY USDA REGION:
SUMMER 1987

	Work Registrants	Non-Work Registrants ^a	All FSP Participants
Mid-Atlantic	7.4%	12.8%	11.2%
Northeast	4.4	13.8	12.4
Southeast	23.7	16.2	19.5
Western	10.8	14.7	13.8
Southwest	25.0	12.1	15.7
Midwest	19.8	24.6	21.2
Mountain Plains	<u>8.9</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Persons (thousands)	1,457	5,543	18,748

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aThis column consists of nonelderly, nondisabled adult FSP participants who are not required to register for work.

TABLE 11
DISTRIBUTION OF WORK REGISTRANTS BY
AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY, BY USDA REGION:
SUMMER 1987

	Mid-Atlantic	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Southwest	Midwest	Mountain Plains	Total
Age								
Under 18	4.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%
18-45	73.3	73.4	79.1	82.9	80.7	77.7	80.0	79.0
46 +	<u>22.5</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>19.7</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender								
Female	65.7	66.3	52.8	53.1	49.8	40.4	52.1	51.1
Male	34.3	33.7	47.2	46.9	50.0	59.4	47.9	48.8
Unknown	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	70.6	38.9	48.5	51.4	35.4	47.1	71.0	48.5
Black	27.6	18.6	39.0	11.8	34.6	44.3	16.0	32.2
Hispanic	1.8	27.6	0.5	16.2	26.0	4.4	5.1	11.0
Asian	0.0	0.4	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.7	2.3	1.3
Native American	0.0	2.3	0.1	11.1	3.3	1.1	5.6	2.9
Unknown	<u>0.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Work Registrants (thousands)	107	64	345	158	365	288	129	1,456

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

NOTE: See Appendix A for a description of USDA regions.

TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION OF WORK REGISTRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY
HOUSEHOLD AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS, BY USDA REGION:
SUMMER 1987

	Mid-Atlantic	Northeast	Southeast	Western	Southwest	Midwest	Mountain Plains	Total
Average Household Size	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.0
Average Household Benefit	\$151	\$147	\$96	\$167	\$128	\$184	\$121	\$157
Average Certification Length (in months)	9.1	7.4	6.5	9.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	8.2
Household Composition								
Single-person households	24.4%	48.8%	18.6%	39.6%	17.2%	46.3%	27.9%	28.6%
Households with children ^a	61.4	29.4	60.7	49.0	70.8	39.1	59.4	55.8
Multiple-person households without children ^b	<u>14.2</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
Income Sources								
Households with earnings	27.7%	14.2%	35.0%	31.1%	36.9%	24.5%	30.8%	30.9%
Households with AFDC	27.0	7.7	20.4	25.8	24.7	23.1	36.6	23.9
Households with GA	16.9	46.8	2.9	17.3	0.3	6.6	7.4	16.5
Number of Households (thousands)	83	62	272	133	287	240	108	1,185

SOURCE: Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aHouseholds that contain at least one member age 17 or younger.

^bHouseholds that contain two or more members age 18 or older and no children age 17 or younger.

NOTE: See Appendix A for a description of USDA regions.

TABLE 13

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF E&T PROGRAM
MANDATORIES, WORK REGISTRANTS, AND ALL FSP PARTICIPANTS

	E&T Mandatories	Work Registrants	All FSP Participants
Age			
Under 16	--	0.2%	47.1%
16-18	4.6%	4.9	5.4
19-21	8.4	10.0	3.9
22-30	31.7	28.6	14.0
31-40	28.2	26.7	11.5
41-50	15.4	16.8	5.5
51-60	11.6	12.2	4.4
61 & Over	--	0.6	7.9
Unknown	--	0.0	0.3
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Average age (years)	32.6	34.4	23.4
Gender			
Female	49.6	51.1	59.4
Male	50.4	48.8	40.4
Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	39.3	48.5	42.2
Black, non-Hispanic	52.7	32.2	35.8
Hispanic	7.2	11.0	14.2
Asian	0.3	1.3	2.9
Native American	0.5	2.9	1.4
Unknown	--	4.1	3.4
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Education			
Less than grade 12	54.0	20.1	38.3
High school grad./GED	36.5	16.3	7.3
More than grade 12	9.4	2.7	1.4
Unknown	--	60.9	53.0
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Number of Persons (thousands)*	13	1,457	18,748

SOURCE: AAI (1988), and Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

*Data for E&T mandatories are based on a sample of approximately 13,000 FSP participants in FY 1988. Data for work registrants and all FSP participants are based on data from summer 1987.

-- No persons in this category.

TABLE 14
CHARACTERISTICS OF E&T-MANDATORY, WORK REGISTRANT,
AND FSP HOUSEHOLDS
(Percent of Total)

	E&T- Mandatory Households	Work Registrant Households	All FSP Households
Household Size			
1	54.1%	28.6%	32.4%
2	21.4	18.6	20.0
3	9.1	16.6	19.2
4	7.5	15.8	13.7
5 or more	<u>7.9</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>14.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Composition			
Single female-headed households with children	9.1	12.8	37.1
Other households with children ^a	<u>11.4^b</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>23.7</u>
Total households with children	20.5	55.6	60.8
Number of E&T Program Participants or Work Registrants in Household			
1	84.1	81.1	N/A
2	13.4	15.7	
3 or more	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	
Total	100.0	100.0	
Number of Households (thousands) ^c	N/A	1,185	6,881

SOURCE: AAI (1988) and Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aIncludes all households with children not headed by a single female.

^bThis figure does not include those in AAI's category "other," which may contain some households with children.

^cData for E&T mandatories are based on a sample of approximately 13,000 E&T mandatories in FY 1988, not on E&T-mandatory households. Data for work registrant and all FSP households are based on data from summer 1987.

TABLE 15
HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF E&T MANDATORIES,
WORK REGISTRANTS, AND ALL FSP PARTICIPANTS

	E&T Mandatories	Work Registrant Households	All FSP Households
Household Income ^{a,b}			
Earnings			
Average earnings	\$480	\$442	\$502
Percent of households	19.1	30.9	20.2
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)			
Average AFDC	\$309	\$291	\$370
Percent of households	6.2	23.9	40.8
General Assistance (GA)			
Average GA	\$129	\$196	\$200
Percent of households	40.8	16.5	12.3
Unemployment Insurance (UI)			
Average UI	\$416	\$370	\$331
Percent of households	1.9	1.9	1.7
Social Security (SS)/Pensions ^c			
Average income	\$465	\$376	\$335
Percent of households	7.8	10.2	20.5
Gross Monthly Income			
Average income	\$287	\$424	\$453
Percent of households	N/A	81.7	94.0
Number of Households (thousands)	N/A	1,185	6,881

SOURCE: AAI (1988) and Summer 1987 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aIncome figures are monthly. Percentages and averages are derived over households with the given income source.

^bData for E&T mandatories are based on a sample of approximately 13,000 E&T mandatories in FY 1988, not on E&T-mandatory households. Data for work registrant and all FSP households are based on data from summer 1987.

^cFor work registrants and all FSP participants, this category includes only Social Security.

APPENDIX
USDA REGIONS

Mid-Atlantic

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Virginia
West Virginia

Midwest

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

Mountain Plains

Colorado
Iowa
Kansas
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

Northeast

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont

Southeast

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

Southwest

Arkansas
Louisiana
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

Western

Alaska
Arizona
California
Hawaii
Idaho
Nevada
Oregon
Washington